

Good faith is the foundation principle of political association, and in whatever degree good faith shall cease to exist, in the same degree will any political association be weakened. No society among the civilized inhabitants of the earth can long be maintained by the mere application of force. The chastisement and correction which it may be necessary to combine in the use of violent means, must always, in order to be effectual for any good purpose, also be accompanied with such assurances as appeal to the motives which generally govern the conduct of reasonable beings. War may sometimes be necessary, and sometimes even unavoidable; but war should never be undertaken or prosecuted without a defensible policy. And whatever reliance may be placed upon physical force, upon strategy or upon artillery, upon numbers or upon resources for operations in the field, in this age of the world and among a civilized people, the most efficient power in the conduct of armies, is policy. And this has generally been called, "the idea" of a war.

The great misfortune in the present conflict in this country, arises either from a misconception of the idea of the war, or from a lack of confidence reposed by one party in the good faith of the other. But the position of the federal administration is plain, and ought not to be misunderstood in the North or in the South; though there evidently is a misconception of the object of the war in one important respect in both quarters. A large portion of the population in the North and in the South appear to understand or rather to misunderstand the single object of the federal government alike. Though differing perhaps upon all other subjects, they agree in this, that the suppression of the rebellion will be the suppression of African servitude. At the North, indeed, there is an evident dissent from such an expectation or conclusion; while, at the South, this one idea appears to prevail without any difference of opinion existing to such an extent as to be openly manifested. And this misunderstanding of the declared and actual object of the war, is undoubtedly a great prejudice of the cause everywhere. In this state of things, to disarm opposition where it would not otherwise exist to the same extent, and to produce a more cordial support of the administration where the least opposition is manifested by the people, it may well be in mind certain acts of the federal government upon this subject.

On the 11th of February last, a resolution was introduced in the federal House of Representatives and subsequently adopted in an amended form by the unanimous vote of the House, in the following words: "Resolved, That neither Congress, nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States, have a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slaveholding State of the Union." And the members of that branch of the government who voted for that resolution, are to be presumed as still supporting the same principle, and according to the sentiments of their constituents as well as their own. But what is more to the point, as obligatory upon the federal government, is the amendment to the federal constitution which was proposed at the last session by a two-thirds vote in both houses; and which, when ratified by three-fourths of the States, would guarantee the integrity of African servitude in the States where it lawfully exists, and as claimed by the South.

But the position of the administration, as conducting the war, is more important and still more conclusive. Nothing has transpired showing any purpose in the President to disregard the constitution and laws upon this subject. On the contrary, he would not extend the law for conducting rebel property beyond the conditions prescribed by Congress. He disapproved of and annulled the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT so far as it did not conform to an act of Congress limiting the extent of seizure of property by rebellious citizens to certain cases. By this act of the President it appears that the war is to be conducted as much as possible in conformity to the laws of the land; and that the military will be kept in subordination to the civil power. To this effect, witness the letter of the Attorney General, as to the laws of Missouri, upon the same subject. Witness the letter of the Secretary of War to Gen. BUTLER, the order of Gen. MANSFIELD in the Department of Washington, and the speech of the Secretary of the Interior at a public meeting in the good city of Providence. The North have had abundant opportunity to comprehend the right idea of the war in this respect, and they do to a large extent. The South have had the same opportunities, but are still more difficult to be converted to the fact, and refuse to believe as far as public action is concerned. And this may be, among other reasons, because they have lost their former confidence in the good faith of the nation. The reconstruction of the federal constitution requires mutual guarantees for future loyalty.

These forces of loyal States and the rebel States occasionally come in contact, but as yet there has been no decisive battle, and no indication of a movement of any magnitude is yet reported from Washington, and nothing but an occasional skirmish between pickets and scouts breaks the monotony along the lines. The new advanced works recently commenced by our men are already in such a state of forwardness as to insure their safety against attack. As yet in plain sight from the eminences now occupied by the rebels, no attempt has been made to interfere with their construction—a fact which seems to argue that the rebel leaders have not, at least, no idea of attacking our army in front. That they have collected in the vicinity of Aquia Creek an army of thirty-five thousand or forty thousand men seems to be a tolerably well established fact. The reason, however, for the concentration there of such a large body of men is found, not in an intention to attempt to cross the Potomac below Washington, but in the fact that our preparations for the great naval expedition really cover a contemplated attack upon them at Aquia Creek, and a subsequent advance upon Richmond along the line of the Fredericksburg Railroad.

From Harper's Ferry we have a report of an engagement which took place Wednesday, at Bulltown, between a body of about 3,000 rebels and Col. GIBBS'S Pennsylvania Regiment, assisted by six companies of the Thirtieth Massachusetts. Our men, it appears, had been across the river for some time gathering wheat and burning through the adjacent country. The rebels, it is reported, were three times repulsed by our troops.

One thousand prisoners were forwarded from Providence Wednesday evening to Washington, for the Fourth Regiment.

Captain SCOTT, Harbison of the 1st Cavalry, has been appointed as sailing Master in the U. S. Navy.

The English journals follow along the course of the war in America, as closely as possible, and in their leaders express their views upon important occurrences with great freedom, and sometimes with much apparent candor. In a late issue of the Times, the loyal and patriotic resolution of the President in modifying the proclamation of a subordinate because it transgressed the power given by Congress, is commended upon as a most important piece of intelligence from America. With the Times, and with the most stately journals in the French metropolis, a great change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Once it was all about "the horrors of slavery." Now, it appears that there is something still more to be deprecated, "the horrors of civil war in America." But the great English journal thinks that emancipation has never been so popular even in the Northern States as in England. And it proceeds to show conclusively that Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation did not originate so far as to abolish the institution of bondage in any State. It only aimed at the emancipation of the slaves of insurgent proprietors, not at the abolition of the institution of slavery. The slaves of any proprietor not in rebellion against the government, were therefore indirectly guaranteed to him under the sanction of the administration, if the administration had sanctioned the proclamation. And with but comparatively a few exceptions, the whole country is prepared to recognize all the constitutional rights of the insurgent States, if they should lay down the arms and return to the body of the Union. But the English public, according to the language of its leading journal, would be better pleased to see an end put to slaveholding entirely, and, on that account, the proclamation of General FREMONT did not go even far enough to suit their taste. Still it is admitted fully by the same writer, that there would be very serious doubts whether such a measure would contribute anything to the conclusion of the pending quarrel. The object of the war being the preservation of the Union, the proclamation of abolitionist principles more or less extensively would render the rebel States more desperate, divide the best friends of the Union among themselves, and probably aggravate the horrors of the conflict to an inconceivable extent. And it might do as little good for the African as for the dominant race, so that many millions should be sent from bondage into vagabondage.

The facts which have led some to conclude that the Spanish authorities in Cuba have recognized the nationality of a Southern Confederacy, are explained in the *Quinta de la Habana* of a late date. And from this explanation, it appears, that many in this country have misapprehended the position of the local government of Cuba; which is declared to be one of strict neutrality, by the royal decree of the 17th of June, and to be maintained by the Governor General of the Island, at least until the supreme government of Spain shall otherwise direct. The entering and clearance of vessels under the flag of the Confederate States, is not considered by the Commandant General of Marine as a recognition but a toleration of that flag, so far as to allow vessels to enter clear under it, in the same manner as other foreign vessels are allowed to do when they have no accredited consuls to interpose in behalf of any national authority. And that high functionary being consulted, would not accede to the demand of the Consul of the United States to compel such vessels to submit to his consular authority. Accordingly, the measures which have been taken enforce three regulations toleration accorded by the local authorities of Cuba, and subject to the future decision and direction of the government of the Queen:—First, the admission of vessels under the Confederate flag into the open ports of the Island, when voluntarily engaged in lawful commerce and not reasonably suspected of any crime punishable by the law of nations. Second, within such ports, they will be under the protection of a neutral power for the lawful purposes of commerce, and in loading, unloading, or discharging their cargo. Third, that all the local authorities either on land or the waters belonging to that nation, will consider such vessels, in whatever relation to their entry or clearance, as arriving from foreign countries which have no accredited consuls in that quarter. The General's decision that these regulations are a recognition of the independence of a Southern Confederacy in the North American States. And it maintains, that they are nothing more than what the neutrality which has been proclaimed must require, and especially nothing more than what the great interests of commerce obviously demand.

Rebellion, a traitor from the U. S. Navy, claims to have gained a complete victory over the blockading vessels at the head of the Potomac of the Mississippi, but as he is known to be a great braggart, no reliance is given to the report. At last accounts there were at that point the U. S. sloops-of-war *Flamenco*, Commander HANCOCK, and *Proble*, Commander FRANKLIN, the side-wheel U. S. steamer *Water Hawk*, and another U. S. steamer. The *Flamenco* carries 20 guns; the *Proble*, 16.

Later accounts, however, appear to give a semblance of truth to the report. The *Petersburg* (Va.) Express of the 13th says:—The *Turtle* ran against the *Proble* without firing a gun, and immediately sank. The balls from the whole Federal fleet glanced harmlessly from her.

The *Turtle* then turned towards the other vessels, which got ashore in endeavoring to escape, their crews drowning them.

Hollins says he will be able to capture, and bring North to New Orleans. The *Proble* cannot be taken. A large number of prisoners were taken during the action.

New Orleans was illuminated on receipt of the intelligence. Hollins arrived there on the 16th.

We have examined a book entitled "Our Whole Country," which will be offered to our citizens in a few days. Mr. JAMES E. DUNN, the agent, is at present encamping the Island, after which he will cross the river, and as it is a capital work for persons and very correct, will undoubtedly meet with a ready sale. At the time when every one is intensely interested in the struggle going on, it is necessary to be well informed in regard to every locality in the rebel States and we have not seen anything as yet which is better calculated to give the information than this book.

The book is an octavo of 1000 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper with new and full type, is embellished with 600 engravings of illustrations of interest and is sold for \$50.00.

We are pleased to notice the official announcement of the promotion of Capt. GEORGE W. TAYLOR, of Company G, to the position of Major of the Fourth Regiment R. I. V. We learn that on the arrival of the regiment at Washington, Col. McCLELLAN was temporarily detached, and the command was assigned to Capt. TAYLOR, who proved himself worthy of the trust, and was consequently promoted to the rank of Major.

We have also seen that Lieut. BROWN, of Company G, has been assigned to the command of Company A, of the same regiment. By these changes it deprives the Newport Company of its officers, and we are not informed who have been assigned to fill the vacancies.

Or the several vessels now at this port under seizure, one, the bark *Reinder*, has been condemned, sufficient evidence having been produced to the Court to implicate all concerned as being engaged in the slave trade.

The brig *John Babak*, of Bahia, S. P. Brown and John Hathaway, were libelled under the confiscation act, as being owned in part at the South; the inference being, that the southern owners are rebels. In the case of the *John Babak*, satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of the owners having been produced, the vessel has been released, and she is now on her way to Havana with a cargo of Rhode Island produce.

The S. P. Brown arrived here some two months since from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt and coal, and has been under seizure since the day of her arrival.

The *John Hathaway* arrived on Saturday of last week from Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of some 500 bags of coffee on owners' account, and was seized immediately on her arrival.

The brig *Habak* arrived here early in the summer from Cuba, in ballast, and after lying at the wharf some considerable time, was libelled. Since that time, with permission, she has been loaded, and is now ready to proceed on her voyage as soon as released. We should suppose there could be no difficulty in substantiating the fact of the owners' loyalty, and we cannot understand why the case has not been investigated and the vessel liberated. We understand from Collector MACY that he has not been led to believe, but she states that she can be bonded and proceed on her voyage.

We have noticed a comparison drawn between the proceedings in the case of the brig *John Babak* and that of the brig *John Babak*, (the *Mosses* MURKIN), although doing business in the Carolinas, have always claimed to be citizens of Rhode Island; but in the case of the three last named vessels, one of the owners, JAMES L. HATHAWAY, was a bona fide citizen of Wilmington, N. C., and his family resided there until driven by secession to return to the home of his ancestors in Massachusetts, where he was born and married, and where he has resided until within a few years. Both cases, however, have been of such a character as to place interest in antagonism to principle, and therefore have demanded the utmost circumspection. And notwithstanding the fact that the gentlemen above referred to have withdrawn as much of their property as possible from within the grasp of secession, each firm has been compelled to leave some \$30,000 in value in such a situation as to be dependent on the tender mercies of the subjects of J. R. DAVIS. They say being the case, we are not surprised that they have concluded to charge the same to profit and loss. Such is the practical workings of secession.

The October term of the Court of Common Pleas was commenced in this city on Tuesday last, Judge SHEPHERD presiding. The cases disposed of are the following:—
Stephany vs. Christopher T. Congdon, for recovery of horse and wagon held as security. Verdict for Deft.

State vs. Thomas C. Allen for being a common nuisance. Plead guilty and sentenced to five months in the County Jail, Providence.

State vs. Timothy Sullivan for being a common nuisance. Guilty and sentenced to five months in County Jail, Providence.

State vs. Andrew Lohman upon several indictments for burglary and theft. Guilty and sentenced to five years and six months in the State prison.

Robert B. Cranston vs. Abby C. Phillips. Defendant submits to judgment for Partition.

Alfred Smith, Appellee vs. Wm. B. Wilson, Appellant. Settled.

Wm. Newton vs. Wm. G. Carpenter. Settled.

Charles T. Beebe vs. J. B. Plumb. Judgment for plaintiff.

Paul Taber vs. Albert Brownell. Judgment for plaintiff.

Henry Miller, Appellant vs. City of Newport, Appellee. Ruled in favor of Turner.

Berjamin S. Mallory vs. City of Newport. Petition for new trial dismissed. Execution returned to be issued upon former verdict.

Wm. R. Ball vs. Simon R. Ball. Action involving certain assumed privileges on Stock Island. Ruled for Deft.

The case of John F. Young and Joseph S. Pease for burglary, &c., were tried off to the Supreme Court, the parties to remain in custody until the setting of that Court in February.

The case of Wm. G. Peckham vs. City Sergeant. Action of trespass. After a hearing the case was continued.

This quota for this State for an army of 300,000, is 6000 men, the population being 174,021, and the enrolled militia 35,000. We have now in the field 2,782 men, divided as follows:—
Two regiments of Infantry at Washington, the Second, 800 men, at Camp Brighton, and the Fourth, 900 men, at Camp Chase; one regiment of Infantry, the Third, 800 men, at Fort Monroe, where it arrived on Monday last from Fort Hamilton; five battalions of Artillery now at Washington, 150 men each; two companies of 100 men each attached to the Regiment of Cavalry of New York; 100 men for the Eleventh and Fourteenth Regiments of the regular army, and about 100 for regiments in Massachusetts and Connecticut. This number is in active service; then we have recruiting three battalions of Artillery, 400 men, eight companies of Cavalry, 602 men, and a regiment of Riflemen, 800 men, making in all 12,982 men. Total of force in service and to be, 43,982.

A special Town Meeting was held in Middletown on Saturday last to encourage enlistments. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be, "we will do all in our power to preserve the Union sustained by our arms." A bounty of \$20 was voted to each soldier who has or may enter for three years, and for the families of those who are recruited, a bounty of \$100 to the wife and \$50 for each child under 16 years of age. GEORGE A. BROWN, GEORGE C. GOSWORTHY and WILLIAM F. PARKMAN, were appointed a committee to receive applications for said bounty money.

An effort was also made to form a Drill Corps in the town, and some twenty members have enrolled their names, and we hope soon to hear that the number has increased to thirty-four the standard for a company, for Middletown has the material for a good company as any in the State. Full in gentlemen.

Our readers will find by referring to the proceedings of the City Council, that the long desired point in the Railroad project has been reached and the final consummation of the object is to be decided to the tax payers on Tuesday, the 28th inst. The whole story is told in the proceedings of the Council and as the great benefits which will accrue to Newport are known to all, it is not necessary for us to re-count them at this time.

The amount subscribed to the National Loan in this State has reached one and a half million dollars.

The week appears likely to end with nothing very remarkable, either on the water or on the land. In the progress of the day, however, of various degrees of importance has transpired, to prove that the spirit of destructive opposition is gradually becoming, wherever it is manifested, more and more intense. But what is more likely to be considered the ruling topic of the times perhaps for many weeks, is the circular letter of the Secretary of State, dated Washington, Oct. 14th, in which the Federal Government calls on the loyal States to fortify their sea and lake coasts. And though the letter in terms excludes the conclusion that there is any more prospect of a serious disturbance of our relations with foreign powers at this moment, than there has been "at any previous period during the course of the insurrection," yet it has had an unfavorable effect upon the stock market, so sensitive is the apprehension which various other circumstances have excited. By some, notwithstanding the letter, this measure is understood to intimate a probable interference of some naval power from abroad to the prejudice of the federal cause.

And the latest foreign news does indicate an approaching crisis in both Great Britain and France, especially in certain districts, in which the cry for bread is already beginning to be uttered and must be heard by the governments. And by some it is confidently predicted, that France and England will soon be compelled to try the bold experiment of relieving their respective populations by interfering for the speedy settlement of the American question. But whether this will be so or not, the measure is one of necessary precaution under the circumstances; and it may prove a salutary admonition to foreign powers as well as a patriotic injunction upon the States to be ready for self-defense. The States particularly on the outposts of the country should always be as ready as possible for sudden contingencies in the foreign relations of the Union. They are in general, or should be, the most immediate guardians and the most necessary supports of civil society. They have full constitutional powers to protect the welfare of their peoples in all cases of emergency; and should never be unmindful of their duty as members of the Union, or abandon their rights which are essential to its existence.

Among the promotions in the Fourth Regiment we notice those of Sergeants CALVIN G. CARPENTER and CHARLES W. MUNROE, to be 2d Lieutenants.

In general orders promulgating the above appointments, the Commander-in-Chief congratulates the regiment upon the promotions, and expresses the great satisfaction it gives him to commission men from the ranks. It should be a source of great pride to the members of the regiment that the officers should be taken from their own number, and that the most deserving, whether private or commissioned officers, should receive positions of trust.

Middleton S. D. AMES and E. B. CASEY, Jr., of this State, who entered the Naval Academy September 1836, have graduated and been promoted to be Sailing Masters in the U. S. Navy.

The appointments made in this State to the Academy are, from the Eastern District, EDWARD ROUSMAN, son of Hon. SAMUEL ROUSMAN, of South Kingstown; from Western District, RUFUS WATERMAN, Jr., son of RUFUS WATERMAN, Esq., of Providence.

CHARLES F. LIVERMORE, Esq., has been appointed Government agent for the sale of 3-10 U. S. Treasury Notes at New York. An excellent appointment, Mr. L. being an active and intelligent business man of unimpeachable integrity, and senior partner in the extensive and popular Banking House of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 41 and 43 Wall Street, New York City.

This following is the list of officers of the Spargue Brevets:—
Captain—Edward L. Williams.
1st Lieutenant—Garwood Burnett.
2d " Thomas Sharp.
3d " Francis S. Wood.
Sergeants—1st, Benjamin C. Hubbard, 2d, Charles G. Barrett, 3d, Orlando Freeborn, 4th, William Hammett, 5th, William Young, Clerk—William G. Stevens.

A letter dated at Annapolis, Md., on the 12th inst. says:—"We arrived here a week since, from Washington, and troops are pouring in daily. SHEPHERD'S old battery arrived yesterday, and Gen. SHEPHERD, who is to command our unknown Southern expedition, arrived himself to-day."

We learn that Sergeant BELCHER, of this city, formerly connected with MACKROCK'S Battery, has received the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Seventh Battery, now forming in this State. It is a capital appointment.

The Artillery Old Guard, Col. SWAN, in full uniform, were drilling on the Hill Wednesday evening. The Spargue Troopers, Capt. WILLIAMS, and Company A, National Guards, Capt. POWERS, were also out for drill.

At the recent election in Pennsylvania, WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., son of Judge ROBERT DENNIS, of this city, was elected a member of the Legislature from the 8th District of Philadelphia.

This town of Pawtucket have voted an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of assisting the families of those men who have enlisted in the companies from that town.

A correspondent of the Providence Press, writing from Tarry Cases, in Washington, says:—"Major Trow's appointment was received with great enthusiasm by the Regiment."

Lieut. W. S. CHASE will officiate in Zion Church to-morrow. Morning service at half past ten; afternoon service at three o'clock.

The *Reverend of CHURCH*.—"The first battalion of Infantry is now about full, and Major Bullard is recruiting for the second battalion most successfully. It is now thought that the second battalion will be filled in less than three days. The recruiting and drilling among the young men of this State, and more generally in the country, has never been so successful as it is now. It will be estimated to them dollars monthly will receive four hundred dollars per month, and a hundred dollars at the end of the war, or when honorably discharged. Besides this, Congress will probably at the next session, provide by law that every volunteer who serves three years, shall be entitled to receive a quarter section of public land. In addition to this, every volunteer will have the proud consciousness of having rendered important service to his country in the hour of her greatest need. Let us, then, see the flower of Rhode Island's young men rally to the colors, and receive the laurels of the war. They will not only be the saviors of their country, and the glory which they achieve will be the brightest in its history."—*Pro. Post.*

A rebel account of an attack upon Wilcox's Zouaves at Santa Rosa Island has been received from New Orleans, via Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore. It appears that the Zouaves fought with great bravery against apparently superior numbers, as the rebels confess a loss of forty killed and double that number wounded. Doubtless they were rebel officers of standing.

(Special Meeting.)
City Council.

TUESDAY OCT. 14, 1861.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen J. G. Albro, Powell, Townsend, and Weaver.

Adjourned to meet in convention to hear a communication from His Honor the Mayor.

IN CONVENTION.—His Honor the Mayor made the following communication:

MAYOR'S REPORT.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1861.

The General Assembly, at the January Session, 1860, passed the following Act:—

AN ACT empowering the City Council of Newport to purchase and convey land for Railroad purposes.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:—

Section 1. The City Council of the city of Newport is hereby authorized and empowered to bargain for and purchase, at such rates as they may appear right and proper, all lands and right of way through lands which they may deem necessary and requisite for the construction of a railroad from said city of Newport to the boundary line between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, at Fall River, Massachusetts, and to pay all land damages and expenses for the same, either by the bonds, script or finances of said city, as to them shall seem expedient. Provided, however, that before any lands or right of way are purchased, the money is expended, and the purchase of the City Council of said city of Newport, the purchase of said lands or easements, the expenditure of said money, and the conveying of said lands, as aforesaid, shall first be approved by a majority of the electors of said city of Newport, voting and qualified to vote upon any question to impose a tax or expend money, at ward meetings to be legally called and holden for that purpose in said city.

Section 2. The survey of the proposed railroad has been completed—that the route has been accepted and the plat of location is being prepared to be filed in the office of the Court of Common Pleas in said city of Newport, and that the City Council of said city of Newport have intimated their readiness to proceed immediately with the building of the railroad, as soon as the conditions in regard to the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company and the city of Newport at contract for the purchase of the right of way, and the conveying of the same, in regard to the purchase of the right of way, the committee on that section from the city of Newport to the Fall River, have negotiated with the proprietors of land on that part of the route, have made four classes of the route, to-wit:—

1st class—who give the right of way.

2d class—who offer satisfactory terms.

3d class—who offer terms or accept a reference to arbitrate, at the option of the company.

4th class—who offer terms, and who are authorized to fix a price, and of those who decline to sell except at extravagant prices and will rely upon the decision of a court.

The whole of agreed.

Estimated expense of the above is

\$29,813.00

The estimated amount on the other side of the river to the State line is

\$13,000.00

To which must be added the expense of certain road ways, passes and contingent expenses, all which are uncertain and cannot be ascertained for some considerable time, and which we estimate may amount to

\$13,000.00

And as it is highly important that the route should be commenced immediately, we recommend that the City Council should assume to pay all land damages, expenses and contingencies incurred in carrying out the agreement with the Old Colony Company, on which they have agreed to build the railroad, and that for the purpose of meeting all contingencies and expenses beyond what have been estimated, or may be incurred, we further suggest, if the City Council should approve, to cover all possibilities that the vote be submitted to the electors of said city of Newport, to authorize the City Council to borrow money to accomplish the object, not exceeding in the whole amount the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted by

DAVID O. COOK, Mayor.

WM. C. COZZENS, Committee.

Newport, October 14, 1861.

Therefore resolved, In order that the tax-payers of said city may have an opportunity of voting on the said question, that for the purpose of paying said land damages as aforesaid, that ward meetings of the voters in the city, qualified to vote on any question to impose a tax or expend money, be held in the several wards in this city of Newport, on the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M., and that the Board of Aldermen be requested to cause due notice to be given of the time, and to designate the places for holding the same—at which meetings voters are requested to give in their ballots upon the following proposition:—That the City Council of said city of Newport be authorized and empowered to bargain for and purchase, at such rates as to them may appear right and proper, all lands and right of way which they may deem necessary and requisite for the construction of a railroad from said city of Newport to the boundary line between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, at Fall River, Massachusetts, and to pay all land damages and expenses for the same, either by bonds, script or the finances of said city, as to them shall seem expedient; and to receive, make, execute and deliver all deeds and other conveyances, of every kind and nature, which may be deemed necessary for the purpose of accomplishing the objects intended by the act of said City Council, and to cause the same to be recorded in the office of the City Clerk, and to cause the purchase of said land and the incidental expenses thereof, does not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars."

Resolved, That the City Clerk cause a sufficient number of printed ballots to be provided for said meetings; on one side of which said ballots shall be printed the words contained in the preceding proposition; and on the other side of one-half of said ballots shall be printed the words "Yes," and on the other half of said ballots shall be printed the word "No."

Resolved, That all ballots so given in, shall be sealed up at the close of said meetings, and within two days thereafter shall be returned to the City Clerk, and the same shall be opened at the several wards, and at the next meeting of said Board of Aldermen shall be opened and counted, and the result be made known by the Mayor by proclamation.

Resolutions granting to the Newport and Fall River railroad company the right and privilege of establishing depots and other structures upon certain portions of the land covered by the public waters of the city of Newport, and on the East Wharf, and the Proprietors Wharf in Newport, passed this 14th day of October, 1861.

Resolved, That by virtue of the authority vested in this City Council, by the laws of this State, and especially the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly, at its May Session, A. D. 1840, entitled an act in relation to the public waters of the city of Newport.

The City Council, in order that for the public good, do hereby grant to the Newport and Fall River railroad company, the right and privilege of constructing and using such wharves, embankments, walls, causeways, bridges, and other structures as they may deem necessary and expedient, and to cause the same to be recorded in the office of the City Clerk, and to cause the purchase of said land and the incidental expenses thereof, does not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars."

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Resolved, That all ballots so given in, shall be sealed up at the close of said meetings, and within two days thereafter shall be returned to the City Clerk, and the same shall be opened at the several wards, and at the next meeting of said Board of Aldermen shall be opened and counted, and the result be made known by the Mayor by proclamation.

Resolutions granting to the Newport and Fall River railroad company the right and privilege of establishing depots and other structures upon certain portions of the land covered by the public waters of the city of Newport, and on the East Wharf, and the Proprietors Wharf in Newport, passed this 14th day of October, 1861.

Resolved, That by virtue of the authority vested in this City Council, by the laws of this State, and especially the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly, at its May Session, A. D. 1840, entitled an act in relation to the public waters of the city of Newport.

The City Council, in order that for the public good, do hereby grant to the Newport and Fall River railroad company, the right and privilege of constructing and using such wharves, embankments, walls, causeways, bridges, and other structures as they may deem necessary and expedient, and to cause the same to be recorded in the office of the City Clerk, and to cause the purchase of said land and the incidental expenses thereof, does not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars."

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